



**TO: Michigan Republicans & Conservative Activists**

**FROM: Saul Anuzis**  
**Former Chairman of the Michigan Republican Party**

**RE: National Popular Vote**

**DATE: March 29, 2010**

I support the National Popular Vote Bill, which would guarantee the Presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states—and I'm asking you to seriously consider this proposal.

As the former Chairman of the Michigan Republican Party, I am asking you to consider a bipartisan, truly representative and fairer process to elect the President of the United States—OUR President.

Currently, the Michigan Senate is considering SB 598. The same bill passed the Michigan House earlier with strong bipartisan support.

The National Popular Vote does not abolish the Electoral College. Instead, it uses the state's existing authority to change how the Electoral College is chosen, namely from the current state-by-state count to the popular vote of the people in all 50 states.

This would guarantee the Presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states.

The shortcomings of the current system stem from the winner-take-all rule (i.e., awarding all of a state's electoral votes to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in each state).

Because of the winner-take-all rule, a candidate can win the Presidency without winning the most popular votes nationwide. This has occurred in

4 of the nation's 56 presidential elections. As an example of a near miss, a shift of fewer than 60,000 votes in Ohio in 2004 would have defeated President Bush, despite his nationwide lead of 3,500,000 votes.

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This is a state rights issue. We the people—in every state—have the right to decide how and who is elected President.

The U.S. Constitution gives the states exclusive and plenary control over the manner of awarding their electoral votes. The winner-take-all rule is not in the Constitution. It was not the Founders' choice and was used by only three states in the nation's first presidential election in 1789.

Under the National Popular Vote, all the electoral votes from the enacting states would be awarded to the presidential candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states. The bill would take effect only when enacted by states possessing a majority of the electoral votes—that is, enough electoral votes to elect a President (270 of 538). The bill would replace the current state-by-state system of awarding electoral votes with a system guaranteeing the Presidency to the candidate who wins the most popular votes in all 50 states.

As of today, 29 legislative chambers in 19 states have passed the National Popular Vote Bill. The most recent poll of Michigan voters found that 73% of our citizens supported this concept. A 2007 national poll showed **72% support nationwide** for a national popular vote for the President.

The National Popular Vote Bill has passed in states having almost a quarter (23%) of the electoral votes necessary to bring this into effect. Those states include Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey and Washington.

This proposal would guarantee that every vote matters, every state is relevant, every town and community would have the same value to each candidate for President in every presidential election.

More importantly, this bill would insure that every Michigan vote matters, that every effort is relevant and that Michigan and issues important to Michigan stay in the forefront. Candidates would battle for every vote in Michigan!

During the 2008 Presidential campaign, John McCain determined that Michigan's 17 Electoral votes were out of reach. Senator McCain's staff announced to the world that campaign activities would cease in Michigan, so resources could be targeted to the battleground states of Ohio,

Florida, Pennsylvania and Missouri. Candidate McCain abandoned conservatives in Michigan and made it difficult to win seats for U.S. Congress and the Michigan Legislature. With National Popular Vote, the McCain campaign would have fought for every Republican vote in Michigan right up until Election Day. Republicans—up and down our ticket—would have benefited from National Popular Vote in 2008, just as they would in 2012.

As a conservative and a Republican, there are several other political aspects that I think are important to consider.

I believe we are a 'center-right' nation. A national vote system would give our center-right coalition a greater voice in electing the President. Rather than having to campaign in battleground states only, every one of our coalition's members would matter. Nationwide turnout, regardless of the impact on individual states, would matter. Our voices and issues move and affect voters nationally and candidates would have to take them into greater consideration.

Moving away from the current system also helps reduce the incentive and value of voter fraud. Today, small changes in a particular state could have determinative effects on the Electoral College vote. By moving away from the state-by-state system, we diminish the role any one group, city or 'machine' could play to swing a state's Electoral College votes. We insure that the will of the people is heard.

In The Federalist Papers No. 68, Alexander Hamilton, in arguing for an Electoral College that reflected a 'national perspective, said: "Talents for low intrigue, and the little arts of popularity, may alone suffice to elevate a man to the first honors in a single State; but it will require other talents, and a different kind of merit, to establish him in the esteem and confidence of the whole Union, or of so considerable a portion of it as would be necessary to make him a successful candidate for the distinguished office of President of the United States."

Today, conservatives in many states have little voice. Presidential campaigns concentrate their efforts in the 12-18 battleground states, depending on the year. Under a National Popular Vote, conservative turnout in California, New York and small states like Vermont would matter. This would provide for a great incentive to organize our 'natural' and often times 'silent' majority in EVERY state.

Obviously, the left has a similar scenario and perspective about the national electorate. They believe that they have a better organizational base, a broader appeal and would/should be the majority party and

movement in America. I am confident that the conservatives across this country are under-represented and under-counted election after election.

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The bottom line is that the National Popular Vote Bill would guarantee the Presidency to the candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states. I believe that is both right and fair.

For more information go to:

<http://nationalpopularvote.com/>

Or e-mail me at:

[sanuzis@gmail.com](mailto:sanuzis@gmail.com)

Thank you for your time and consideration. Keep the faith!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Saul". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping initial 'S' and a trailing flourish.

## **[A FLAWED] RESOLUTION OPPOSING “NATIONAL POPULAR VOTE COMPACT”**

WHEREAS, the Constitutional method of electing the President of the United States through the Electoral College was the method deemed best by the founding fathers of the United States of America for ensuring state sovereignty because all states, both large and small, are included in the presidential election process; and,

**[FACT: The founders left the method for awarding Electors to the state in a manner that would maximize the influence of the citizens of each state. There is no more explicit power left to the states than the power to award electors.]**

**Article II, Section I of the U.S. Constitution: *“Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors”***

WHEREAS, the Constitution preserves the balance of power and authority between the federal and state governments through the mechanism of the Electoral College; and,

**[FACT: The National Popular Vote bill preserves the Electoral College, and preserves the balance of power and authority between federal and state governments.]**

WHEREAS, the Electoral College has been tested and proven itself over 150 years as the method to best preserve our Constitutional Republic, resulting in the election of a President by a majority of electoral votes; and,

**[FACT: States have changed the manner in which they award electoral votes many times throughout the years under the Constitution. Article II, Section I of the U.S. Constitution clearly gives states the power to award electors as each sees fit. The “winner-take-all” system is described nowhere in the Constitution. The National Popular Vote bill will just change the way the electors are awarded to the Electoral College. National Popular Vote preserves the Electoral College and will also result in the election of a President by a majority of electoral votes.]**

WHEREAS, the “National Popular Vote Interstate Compact” if successfully implemented would make null and void the current Constitutional Electoral College process of electing the President of the United States by and through individual states; and,

**[FACT: The National Popular Vote bill would not affect the structure of the Electoral College contained in the U.S. Constitution. The Electoral College would remain the validating mechanism within the Constitution for electing the President. The Founding Fathers never agreed on how presidential electors should be chosen but, instead, left the manner entirely to the states.]**

WHEREAS, under the "National Popular Vote Interstate Compact," if successfully implemented would make a non-member state's electoral votes irrelevant because member states electoral votes would number 270 or more and they would award their votes to the national popular vote winner; and,

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**[FACT: Under the current system, once any candidate reaches 270 electoral votes, none of the other electoral votes are relevant. Therefore, any electoral votes over 270 will be just as relevant under the National Popular Vote plan as they are currently. Additionally, under the current winner-take-all system of awarding electoral votes, two thirds of the states are ignored because they are decidedly red or blue. National Popular Vote makes every vote in every state count.]**

WHEREAS, the National Republican Committee voted to oppose the "National Popular Vote Interstate Compact"; therefore be it

**[FACT: The Republican National Committee's resolution was flawed and riddled with inaccuracies.]**

*RESOLVED*, the Michigan State Republican Issues Committee recommends to the Michigan State Republican Committee the following;

*RESOLVED*, that the Michigan State Republican Committee opposes this attempt to undermine the rights of individual states electing our President through the Electoral College by way of the "National Popular Vote Interstate Compact;" and, further be it

**[FACT: The National Popular Vote bill is grounded in the principle of Federalism, and the option to join the compact agreement is a fundamental right of the states that is granted by the U.S. Constitution.]**

*RESOLVED*, the Michigan State Republican Committee does fully endorse retaining the constitutionally approved and time-tested Electoral College by individual states method of awarding electoral votes to candidates to win the office of President of the United States of America; and be it further

**[FACT: The National Popular Vote bill is also constitutionally approved and it preserves the right of individual states to choose any method to award electoral votes. The current "winner-take-all" system of awarding electors is NOT the "time-tested" Electoral College system, and to say so ignores history and disrespects the Constitution. The current method of awarding electoral votes is broken and needs to be fixed. We should be ending the current system that forces our Presidential nominee to ignore Michigan (ie: McCain 2008), and redistributes Michigan political capital to the battleground states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Florida.]**

*RESOLVED*, the Michigan State Republican Committee strongly encourages all Michigan state legislators and the Governor to reject the "National Popular Vote Interstate Compact."

*As approved by the Michigan State Republican Issues Committee, October 25, 2011*